ADMINISTRATION REPORT

ON THE

JAILS OF BIHAR

FOR THE YEAR

1938

BY

Lt.-Col. O. R. UNGER, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons, Bihar.

SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
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No. 9282.

FROM

LT.-COL. O. R. UNGER, I.M.S.,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS, BIHAR,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR,
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Patna, the 15th May 1939.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the administration of the jails of the Province of Bihar for the year 1938.

Introductory.

I held charge of the Department throughout the year.

Number of jails.

2. The number of permanent jails during the year remained the same as in the previous year, i.e., four central, nine district and one juvenile, while the number of subsidiary jails increased from 40 to 41 due to the re-opening during the year of the subsidiary jail at Madhipura which was temporarily amalgamated with that at Supaul in 1935 on account of the unsafe situation of Madhipura subdivision caused by flood.

The reduced jails at Chaibassa and Daltonganj which were temporarily restored to their former status of district jails to relieve the congestion in the permanent jails of this Province were reverted to the status of subsidiary jails towards the close of the year. The reduced jail at Arrah, however, continued to function as a district jail throughout the year.

Judicial statistics.

3. The prison population at the commencement of the year was 10,792 against 11,565 in 1937. The number of admissions including transfers rose from 55,369 to 59,632 and the number of prisoners discharged from all causes from 56,142 to 59,646. The year closed with a population of 10,778 or 14 less than in the previous year. The total of the daily average number of each class of prisoners was 10,895·90 or 132·63 less than in 1937, as the table below indicates :—

—	1937.	1938.	Variation.
1	2	3	4
Convicts	9,184·14	8,656·77	—527·37
Undertrials	1,814·54	2,223·33	+408·79
Civil prisoners	29·85	15·80	—14·05
Total ..	11,028·53	10,895·90	—132·63

There was a decrease only by 1·2 per cent. in the daily average number of prisoners of all classes during the year as compared with the previous year. The prison population, however, showed an increase by 65 per cent. as compared with the normal years up to 1929.

Statement no. I.

4. The year opened with a convict population of 8,669 males and 190 females. The number received by direct committal during the year was 19,918 males and 541 females against 18,867 males and 469 females in the previous year, thus showing a total increase of 1,123. At the close of the year 8,276 male and 165 female convicts remained in custody.

The daily average number of convicts fell from 9,184·14 in 1937 to 8,656·77 in the year under report.

One convict who volunteered for service in the Andamans was transported during the year with the sanction of the local Government.

The advisory boards held in all the central jails during the year under report, as required by rule 529 of the Bihar and Orissa Jail Manual, recommended the release of 192 long-term prisoners. Out of this number, 61 prisoners were released during the year under the orders of Government and the cases of the remaining prisoners were under the consideration of Government when the year closed. Forty-one long-term prisoners whose cases were submitted to Government in 1937 were also released during the year. Last year only two such prisoners were released under the orders of Government on the recommendation of the Revising Board.

Statement no. II.

5. This statement shows the distribution of convicts imprisoned during the year, according to their religion, age-periods, education and previous occupation.

(a) Religion.

Of the 20,459 convicts admitted direct from courts during the year, the percentage of Hindus was almost the same as in the previous year, viz., 79·99 against 80·15 in 1937. The admissions of Muhammadans and Christians show a slight increase as compared with the previous year, the figures being 13·94 and ·60 against 13·68 and ·41, respectively, in 1937. The percentage of prisoners belonging to all other classes was 5·47 against 5·74 in the previous year.

The prisoners are afforded every reasonable facility to perform their religious observances, and voluntary religious instructors attend jails on Sundays and on the principal festival days to impart religious and moral teaching to them. Prisoners appear to appreciate the services of these gentlemen to whom I am indebted for their public spirit.

(b) Age-periods.

The following figures compare the percentages of convicts admitted direct during the year according to their age-periods :—

Age.	1937.		1938.	
1	2		3	
Under 16 years	1.03	14·30	1·25	13·00
16 to 18 years	5·27		4 57	
19 to 21 „	8·00		7·18	
22 to 30 „	36·61	85·70	35·92	87·00
31 to 40 „	27·90		26·97	
41 to 60 „	15·59		17·67	
Above 60 years	5·60		6·44	
Total ..	100·00		100·00	

It will be seen from the above table that there was a fall in the percentage of admissions of youthful offenders and adolescents up to the age of 21 years as compared with the previous year and a corresponding rise in the admission of persons above that age.

(c) Education.

The percentage of literate convicts was 10·98 and that of illiterates 89·02 against 9·23 and 90·77, respectively, for the previous year.

Compulsory education of all ordinary prisoners of 25 years of age and under, sentenced to one year or over, whose mother tongue was Hindi continued in the Gaya central jail throughout the year on the same routine as in the previous year. There were 129 prisoners receiving education at the beginning of the year and 71 were admitted to the classes making a total of 200 prisoners. The classes were divided into two batches, each batch attending the school half-day, and doing manual labour during the other half. Syllabus prescribed for the upper primary standard by the Education Department was followed. These prisoners were given physical training and drill both in the morning and afternoon for half an hour daily by a trained head warder. Of the total number of prisoners in different classes 81 were struck off the rolls on completion of age-limit and on account of release, etc., leaving a balance of 119 at the close of the year. The progress made by the boys was satisfactory.

The percentage of pupils passed at the annual examination works out at 89·36.

Prisoners getting education were generally kept at work on the well pump, but the more promising of them were given training in composing and bindery in the Jail Press, and in hand-weaving, carpentry, iron-smithy, masonry, gardening and cotton spinning.

The school at the Bhagalpur central jail to impart compulsory education to Urdu speaking 'A' class male prisoners of 25 years of age and under also continued to do good work and some prisoners made satisfactory progress. There were 39 prisoners at the commencement of the year and 43 were admitted to the classes making a total of 82 pupils. Of these, 38 prisoners were struck off the roll on account of release, transfer, etc., leaving 44 prisoners at the close of the year. Out of the number admitted during the year 13 knew alphabets before admission and the rest were illiterate. They were taught all subjects prescribed for the lower primary schools by the Education Department. They were also given industrial training fitted to their constitution and drilled every day. All of them were also given a training in spinning by *charkha* for half an hour daily. The teaching has had a most satisfactory effect on the morale and discipline of the prisoners.

Mass literacy in the jails of the province.

Mass literacy in the jails of this Province was started in the middle of the year, for the general uplift of the prisoners and has been continuing in the jails in right earnest. Education was imparted to all the illiterate prisoners both males and females, convicts and undertrials and the progress and enthusiasm which they had shown was very satisfactory and it is hoped that in no distant future illiteracy among the prisoners will soon be wiped out.

The jail staff have also taken up this noble and worthy cause of imparting education to the illiterate prisoners. The prisoners have acquired knowledge sufficiently to read and write beyond expectation.

The progress made during the course of last few months up to December 1938 was most encouraging. A statement to the effect is given below showing the progress made during the year in the matter of removal of illiteracy in the jails of this Province :—

Total illiterates	Male	19,853	20,271
	Female	418	
Those who attended literacy classes. ..	Male	13,133	13,295
	Female	162	

Those who could read	Male	6,130	6,251	12,940
	Female	121		
Those who could read and write. ..	Male	3,808	3,836	
	Female	28		
Those who could read, write and do simple Arithmetic.	Male	2,718	2,853	
	Female	135		

(d) Previous occupation.

Of the males admitted ·50 per cent. were employed under municipal or other local authorities, 10·66 per cent. were professional persons, 6·03 per cent. were in service or performing personal offices, 47·93 per cent. were engaged on agriculture or with animals, 4·83 per cent. were connected with commerce and trade, 1·84 per cent. were engaged in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, etc., and 28·21 per cent. were persons not classed otherwise.

Female convicts.

6. The total number of female convicts admitted during the year was 541, against 469 in 1937. Their daily average number for the year was 183·01 against 191·18 in the previous year. The number of female prisoners transferred from one jail to another to undergo sentence or for release was 311. On transfer from one jail to another such prisoners are always accompanied by female warders in addition to the police escort.

Under the existing arrangements all long-term habitual female convicts are transferred to the central jail at Bhagalpur subject to accommodation being available there where they are kept apart from casual prisoners.

It is desirable to have a separate jail for female prisoners and a proposal in this connection is under consideration.

Youthful offenders and juveniles.

7. The total number of youthful offenders and juveniles, i.e., all prisoners below the age of 20 years, admitted during the year was 1,456 against 1,408 in the previous year. Excluding boys under the age of 15 who were sent to the Reformatory School at Hazaribagh, the rest of the prisoners were detained in the jails of the districts in which they were convicted or were transferred to the Juvenile Jail, Monghyr, to the central jail at Bhagalpur or to the district jail at Bankipur.

Juvenile Jail.

8. At the beginning of the year there were 233 juvenile prisoners in prison, 88 were admitted direct from the local court and 299 from jails and sub-jails of the province making a total of 620 dealt with during the year under report. Of these, 396 were discharged for various causes including 28 released on license and remission of sentences under the orders of Government, leaving 224 in jail at the close of the year. The daily average population for the year was 219·37 against 235·06 in the previous year.

The following table shows the percentages of length of sentences of the juveniles dealt with in the institution during the year compared with those of the previous two years :—

—	1936.	1937.	1938.
1	2	3	4
One year and under	68·96	72·77	74·83
Above one year and not exceeding two years.	8·29	8·49	7·41
Over two years	22·75	18·74	17·76

It is a pity that there has been a further increase in the percentage of boys admitted to the institution with short sentences up to one year as compared with the previous two years.

About 25 per cent. only of the inmates of the juvenile jail were sent with sentences sufficiently long to be benefited by industrial training and by disciplinary and moral influences which conduce to reformation and the prevention of crime. As already remarked in my last year's report short sentences are neither deterrent nor do they admit of any adequate reformative treatment.

All inmates of the institution who were sentenced to less than one year were employed in the maintenance department while the rest subjected to Borstal treatment and were given educational, industrial and physical training as required under the rules for the management of the juvenile jail.

The school had on its roll 138 prisoners on the opening day of the year and 172 boys were admitted making a total of 310 students who were given education during the year. Of these, 176 boys were struck off the roll on account of release and transfer, leaving 134 students at the end of the year under report. Out of 108 boys examined 80 were promoted to higher classes.

The technical classes were divided into six sections, viz. :—

1. Carpentry.
2. Blacksmithy.
3. Tin-smithy.
4. Masonry.
5. Cane work.
6. Gardening.
7. Soap making.

Of these, cane work and gardening are the most suitable industries for poor boys as they do not require any expensive implements and can therefore be taken up by boys after release with a very small capital outlay. Boys on release who have learnt a trade are, however, supplied with tools up to a cost of Rs 10 per head.

The daily average number of boys employed on different technical classes was 75·62.

Religious and moral instructions were imparted to the boys twice a week by Hindu and Muhammadan ministers specially appointed for the purpose.

Night School also continued throughout the year and this helped boys in preparing their home task.

No Prisoners' Aid Society exists at present. The need for such a society in connection with this institution is great. A reformatory institution is incomplete without having a Prisoners' Aid Society attached to it. There was a 'Whitty Home' in Monghyr which used to receive juvenile prisoners on release but the same was closed down in 1927 for want of sufficient funds and lack of interest. From the unexpended balance of the fund made over to this institution under the disposal of the Juvenile Jail Committee a sum of Rs. 46-2-3 out of the fund was spent in supplying clothing to released boys who were badly in need of the same at the time of release.

Statement no. III—(a) Length of sentence.

9. There was an increase in the number of admission of convicts during the year under report, the figure being 20,459 against 19,336 in the previous

year. The table below compares the percentages of admission of prisoners with sentences up to six months during the past three years :—

—	1936.	1937.	1938.
1	2	3	4
Up to one month	37·43	34·62	33·36
Above one month and not exceeding three months.	21·20	22·15	23·79
Total ..	58·63	56·77	57·15
Above three months and not exceeding six months.	20·62	20·04	20·00
Total ..	79·25	76·81	77·15

From the above figures it is evident that the number of short sentences up to one month shows a tendency to diminution. There was, however, a very slight fall in the percentages of sentences above three months and not exceeding six months. The bulk of the sentences represent short awards.

In the case of juveniles below the age of 20 years I find that no less than 216 boys were sent to jails during the year for periods varying from one to seven days. Of this number, as many as 143 prisoners were committed under the Railway Act for travelling without tickets and they were sentenced to simple imprisonment. It is undesirable for obvious reasons that boys of this age should be sent to jail for such short periods.

(b) Nature of sentence.

The table below compares the percentages of convicts admitted during the year according to the nature of their sentences with those of the past two years :—

—	1936.	1937.	1938.
1	2	3	4
Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment..	27·12	24·32	22·82
Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	72·44	75·50	77·10
Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with previous conviction.	·37	·01	·02
Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	·07	·17	·06

It is satisfactory that there was a further decrease in the number of convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment.

Star class.

This class of prisoners is confined in the Hazaribagh central jail. Only the non-habitual prisoners came under this system and they were kept separate from the other prisoners to avoid any possibility of contamination. There were 33 prisoners in the class at the beginning of the year and 16 were admitted to the class during the year. These prisoners are generally trained in weaving of various kinds and are given elementary instruction and physical drill.

Statement no. IV.

10. This statement shows the number of convicts admitted during the year who had been classed as habituals. The number of such prisoners imprisoned during the year was 1,346 or 101 more than in 1937. The ratio per cent. of habitual criminals to the total number admitted during the year was the same as in the previous year, viz., 6.

Statement no. XVIII—Under-trial prisoners.

11. This statement shows the number of under-trial prisoners admitted during the year. The daily average number of under-trial prisoners was 2,223·33 against 1,814·54 in the previous year. Of the total number admitted during the year 29·19 per cent. were convicted and 54·61 per cent. were released.

Average period of detention of under-trial prisoners.

12. The average period of detention of under-trial prisoners both in "Sessions" and "other" cases fell from 70·08 and 26·79 days in 1937 to 68·29 and 23·94 days, respectively, in the year under report. The largest average detentions occurred in "Sessions cases" at Gaya (102·44 days), Dumka (98·69 days) and Hazaribagh (95·75 days) and in "other cases" at Hazaribagh (42·58 days), Purnea (31·69 days) and at Dumka (31·35 days).

Civil prisoners.

13. There were 20 civil prisoners in the jails at the beginning of the year, 152 were received during the year and 159 discharged leaving 13 only at the end of the year. The daily average number was 15·80 against 29·85 in 1937.

State and special class prisoners.

14. There was no State prisoner detained in the jails during the year. There were 24 terrorist prisoners in the jails at the beginning of the year. Two more prisoners of this class were received during the year, one from the Lahore and the other from the Delhi jail making a total of 26. All of them were discharged during the year.

Lunatics.

15. Forty-seven non-criminal lunatics were sent to jails for observation against 39 in the previous year. In many cases such lunatics were detained in jails for longer than the maximum period of 30 days allowed by law.

Owing to insufficiency of beds in the Indian Mental Hospital at Ranchi as also for want of suitable accommodation in the jails of this province for the confinement of criminal lunatics they are transferred temporarily under the orders of Government, to the central jail at Hazaribagh, where there is a large number of cells used for such lunatics. They are detained at that jail till accommodation is available for them in the Mental Hospital. On the opening day of the year there were 20 such lunatics in that jail and 43 were admitted from other jails during the year, 4 were transferred to the Mental Hospital whenever beds were available, 3 transferred to other jails, leaving a balance of 56 at the close of the year.

The Superintendent of the Indian Mental Hospital, Kanke, paid a visit to the Hazaribagh central jail during the year under report to examine the lunatics detained there.

Discipline.

16. There were altogether five escapes during the year against three in the previous year. Of the five who escaped, one was a juvenile prisoner and four were under-trial prisoners. The juvenile prisoner escaped from the juvenile jail at Monghyr while the under-trial prisoners made good their escape—one from the subsidiary jail at Samastipur and three from that at Jamshedpur.

Statement no. V.—Escapes and recaptures.

From the juvenile jail at Monghyr a juvenile prisoner managed to escape by concealing himself from the other prisoners of his gang, who were working in the jail garden, and subsequently running away unnoticed. A search was made by some of the jail staff and after making a strenuous chase on foot, assistant jailer Saraswati Prasad Singh recaptured the prisoner after one and a half hour and at a distance of about three miles from the jail. The warder from whose custody the prisoner escaped was fined three days' pay by the jail Superintendent for leaving his prisoners in a scattered condition.

At Samastipur subsidiary jail, one under-trial prisoner escaped from inside the subsidiary jail by climbing over the shoulder of another prisoner and scaling over the back wall of the subsidiary jail. The cases of warders held responsible for the escape were pending when the year closed.

At Jamshedpur subsidiary jail, there were two escapes of under-trial prisoners. They had been taken out from their ward early in the morning to have early morning meals prepared. The warder-in-charge of these prisoners fell asleep and the two under-trial prisoners taking advantage of this opportunity made good their escape by scaling over the wall with the help of a piece of wood 4 feet 10 inches in length used in the kitchen for lifting hot iron 'Degchies'. The head warder and the warder held responsible for the escapes were prosecuted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each, in default simple imprisonment for two months, and three months, respectively. They were dismissed from service.

A third under-trial prisoner also escaped from the Jamshedpur sub-jail by scaling the western wall of the main enclosure during the short absence of the warder-in-charge who had gone to take his '*Nasta*' placing the prisoners under the care of the gate warder. The warders implicated in the escape case were prosecuted but they were subsequently discharged by the Subdivisional Officer, Jamshedpur. Departmental proceedings taken against them were pending when the year closed.

Of the four under-trial prisoners who escaped during the year one was recaptured and three remained at large at the end of the year.

17. The total number of offences committed by the convicts during the year was almost the same as in the previous year, the figure being 3,160 against 3,215 in 1937.

Statement no. VI.—Offences and punishments.

Offences under heads "prohibited articles" and "all other breaches of jail rules" declined while those relating to "work" and "assaults, mutiny and escapes" increased.

Compared with the year before there was a decrease under all the minor forms of awards except "separate and cellular confinement" which shows an increase, the figure being 40 against 29 in 1937, while the number of major awards increased under all the heads except "corporal punishments" and "combination of minor punishments" which show a considerable decline, and "penal diet with cellular confinement exceeding 48 hours' which remained almost stationary, viz., [illegible] against 9 in 1937.

Five offences were dealt with by the criminal courts against the same number in the previous year.

18. The daily average number of 'A' and 'B' class convicts in the central and district jails during the year was 5,820·28 and 2,209·79, respectively. The percentages of the two classes to the daily average population were 72·48 casuals and 27·52 habituals. The former class was responsible for 60·22 per cent. and the latter for 39·78 per cent. of the total number of offences committed by prisoners during the year against 68·21 and 31·79, respectively, in the previous year. The punishments inflicted on 'A' class were, minor awards 66·91 per cent. and major awards 49·44 per cent. and those on 'B' class prisoners, minor awards 33·09 per cent. and major awards 50·56 per cent.

Conduct of casuals and habituals.

19. The subsidiary statement attached to Appendix 'D' gives details of whipping inflicted on convicts during the year.

Corporal punishment.

It is satisfactory to note that the total number of awards decreased from 9 in 1937 to 2 in the year under report. Both the cases were awarded at the Buxar central jail. The offences which called for this punishment were assault in one case and persistent bad behaviour and refusing to obey lawful orders in the other case.

20. Fetters for safe custody were imposed in 49 cases against 64 cases in the previous year. Ordinarily long-termers and transportation prisoners who are considered to be dangerous are kept in fetters for safe custody pending their transfer to central jails.

Imposition of fetters.

21. The total strength of the permanent warder establishment during the year was the same as in the previous year, viz., 1,076. In addition to the permanent strength 63 warders had to be entertained temporarily owing to overcrowding in the jails and for guarding condemned prisoners and Public Works scaffoldings in connection with the repairs of jail buildings.

Warder guard.

The total number of punishments inflicted on warders and Head-warders was 461 against 504 in the previous year. The number judicially punished was 2 against 3 in 1937, 5 were dismissed against 9 in the year before, 5 degraded, 216 fined, 74 given extra drill and 159 formally censured or otherwise punished against 4, 240, 69 and 179, respectively, in 1937.

Departmental training of warders was carried out at the Gaya central jail as in the previous year. In all, 12 warders, 3 from each of the circle jails attended the class and all passed the examination.

22. The result of the working of the remission system is shown in Statement 'C' appended to this report. The number of convicts released during the year under this system was 4,921 against 5,140 in the previous year. This system of reduction of sentence is much appreciated by prisoners and the remission rules continue to exercise a beneficial effect on the prisoners' conduct and work.

Statement 'C'—Working of the remission system.

Finance.

23. The total expenditure of this Department excluding the cost of buildings and repairs during the year under report was Rs. 13,40,583 against Rs. 13,21,901 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 18,682 over the last year's figure. The average cost per head also rose from Rs. 119-13-9 in 1937 to Rs. 123-1-0 during the year under report.

Financial Statement no. IX.

The table appended below shows the expenditure and average cost per head under different heads during the year, compared with the figures of the previous year :—

Serial no.	Heads.	Expenditure. 1937.	Expenditure. 1938.	Cost per head. 1937.	Cost per head. 1938.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	**Establishment** ..	5,33,611	5,17,758	48 6 3	47 8 0
2	**Dietary charges** ..	4,03,539	4,16,814	36 9 5	38 5 0
3	**Hospital charges** ..	59,186	67,035	5 5 10	6 2 0
4	**Clothing and bedding** ..	64,074	75,191	5 13 0	6 14 0
5	**Sanitation charges** ..	29,810	27,459	2 11 3	2 8 0
6	**Moving prisoners** ..	37,649	37,913	3 6 7	3 8 0
7	**Miscellaneous services and supplies.**	57,507	64,046	5 3 5	5 14 0
8	**Travelling allowance** ..	10,503	11,588	0 15 3	1 1 0
9	**Contingencies** ..	41,411	40,770	3 12 0	3 12 0
10	**Live stock, tools and plants.**	14,322	12,536	1 4 9	1 2 0

From the above table it appears that there was an increase in expenditure under heads (2) Dietary charges, (3) Hospital charges, (4) Clothing and bedding, (6) Charges for moving prisoners, (7) Miscellaneous services and supplies and (8) Travelling allowance. The causes of increase are summarised below :—

(2) *Dietary charges.*—This is mainly due to the purchase of better quality of food articles at higher prices and supply of meat, milk or butter-milk to all prisoners as also to the purchase of fresh vegetables from the market to supplement the garden produce whenever the same fell short of daily requirement.

(3) *Hospital charges.*—Issue of better sick diet and purchase of costly medicines for prisoners.

(4) *Clothing and bedding of prisoners.*—Purchase of a large number of blankets for jails and sub-jails and new clothings for the latter as the central and district jails were unable to supply the requisite number of used but serviceable clothings to them as in the past.

(6) *Moving prisoners.*—Increase is small and calls for no comments.

(7) *Miscellaneous services and supplies.*—Purchase of more uniforms and lighting of petromax in most of the jails for efficient lighting and also purchase of books, etc., for mass literacy campaign.

(8) *Travelling allowance.*—More transfer of officials in the interest of public service.

The causes of decrease in expenditure under the following heads are also explained below :—

(1) **Establishment**, (5) Sanitation, (9) Contingencies and (10) Live-stock, tools and plants.

(1) *Establishment.*—Due to the fact that the Civil Surgeon of Hazaribagh was in collateral charge of the central jail for several months during the year in place of permanent Indian Medical Service Superintendent and retrenchment of temporary posts of Assistant Jailers and warders.

(5) *Sanitation.*—Non-payment of water-tax in the Bhagalpur central jail during the year as the matter was under correspondence with the municipality.

(9) *Contingencies.*—The decrease is small and hence calls for no comment.

(10) *Live-stock, tools and plants.*—Due to the purchase of certain iron articles, cows and disinfector, the expenditure was greater in 1937, but no purchase of these articles was made during the year under report and as such there was decrease in expenditure under this sub-head.

Garden.

The value of jail grown vegetables and condiments amounted to Rs. 38,810 of which Rs. 415 represents the sale-proceeds of those sold to public and Rs. 38,395 of those supplied to the jail and the staff against Rs. 58,169 in the previous year. Vegetables and condiments worth Rs. 7,202 were also purchased from the market in place of dry vegetables the use of which has been now entirely stopped and also to supplement the garden produce against Rs. 3,875 in the previous year.

The average number of prisoners employed in the jail garden during the year was 480.01 against 607·61 in the previous year.

Jail Dairy.

The net profit during the year was Rs. 9,884 against Rs. 15,512-6-1 in 1937. The lower profit during the year was due to the death of 26 cows in the Buxar central jail and enhancement in the rate of milk.

The death of cows was due to an outbreak of Rinderpest disease among the cattle.

Jail buildings.

24. The total expenditure on jail buildings during the year 1938 from the budget of the Public Works Department and the Public Health Department amounted to Rs. 1,09,247 out of which Rs. 43,463 was on original works and Rs. 65,784 on repairs. An expenditure of Rs. 4,675 was also incurred from the contingent grant of the Jail Department.

The following are the most important works carried out during the year under report :—

(1) Providing lightning conductors to the double-storied barrack in the Monghyr Juvenile Jail.

(2) Improvement to the lightning conductors attached to the double-storied barracks in the Chapra Jail.

(3) Providing lightning conductors to the double-storied hospital in the Monghyr Juvenile Jail.

(4) Constructing 'D' walls over the ejector truck and near the well and certain other improvements to the jail at Purulia.

(5) Construction of elevated water tank and distributing system in the Purnea Jail.

(6) Construction of two cells and a sick room in the female ward of the Purulia Jail.

(7) Constructing a shed for disinfector in the Hazaribagh central jail.

Employment of prisoners.

25. The average number of prisoners sentenced to labour on working days was 8,427·05 against 9,011·26 in 1937.

Statement no. XII-A—Financial.

26. The net profit and net profit per head amounted to Rs. 68,046 and Rs. 8-1-0 against Rs. 1,22,121 and Rs. 13-8-0, respectively, in 1937. The

decrease is mainly due to less sale of blankets in the Bhagalpur central jail and paucity of orders for tents in the Buxar central jail from Civil Officers. The cash earning and cash earning per head, however, increased from Rs. 25,287 and Rs. 2-13-0 in 1937 to Rs. 81,198 and Rs. 9-10-0 during the year under report.

The daily average number of convict officers employed during this year was 1,176 against 1,376 in the previous year. It cost Government Rs. 1,41,713 to feed and clothe these convict officers. If, however, the duties performed by them had to be paid for, it would have cost Government Rs. 2,46,960. Government have, therefore, been saved Rs. 1,05,247 against Rs. 1,28,718 in the previous year. This saving should, therefore, be taken into consideration when the total profits are being calculated and shown to the credit of this department.

Financial Results—Central Jails.

27. The average net profit per head of convicts sentenced to labour in the central jails amounts to Rs. 10-15-0 against Rs. 18-4-0 in the year 1937.

28. The following paragraphs show briefly the results of the working of the manufactory department of each central jail:—

Buxar.

The daily average number of convicts employed in the factory of this jail was 789·47 against 882·73 in 1937.

The cash earning in the year under report was Rs. 40,247 against Rs. 39,752 in the previous year. But the net profit fell from Rs. 64,753 in 1937 to Rs. 42,798 during the year under report. The decrease is mainly attributed to less orders for tents and tent equipments received from different departments and also to late receipts of orders from some departments which could not be complied with during the year under report.

The principal industries of this jail are tent making, tailoring and cotton weaving on power looms. Hand spinning on *charkhas* has also been introduced which is showing good progress.

During the year under review the total number of tents manufactured was 122 against 248 in the previous year. The above figures show that this was a very lean year for the tent industry. The actual number of tents supplied to different departments was only 131 against 216 in the year 1937, *viz*., Settlement department 3, Police 69, Civil 56 and the Indian Stores Department 3. A large number of orders for tents were, however, received towards the close of the year which could not be complied with in time.

The department for manufacture of *durrees* which is subsidiary to tent industry was not as busy as last year. The number of *durrees* made was only 190 against 602 in the previous year. The decrease in the production was mainly due to less orders received from the Police Department who used to buy a large number of small *durrees* in the past.

The tailoring department remained very busy throughout the year under report. The total number of garments supplied were :—Police 69,070, Excise 1,593, Jail 75,236, Chaukidary 59,550, Forest 911, Hospitals 2,382 and Liveries 4,073 making a total of 212,815 against 286,326 in the previous year. The small decrease in the output was mainly due to inability to comply with orders from some departments received during the closing months of the year.

In the weaving department the total number of yards of cloth of all kinds woven decreased from 340,831 in 1937 to 220,005 during the year under report. The drop was due to stoppage of Engine for about two months.

The carpentry section which is a part of the tent shop secured this year also a contract for 50 tables and 50 book shelves from the principal, T. N. J. College, Bhagalpur, which were duly complied with. Orders were also received from the Printing and Stationery departments for rulers, pin cushions, tin slabs and inkstands and the number of each of these articles supplied to departments was :—Rulers 702, pin cushions 1,152, tin slabs 240 and inkstands 1,452.

Bhagalpur.

The principal industries of this jail are blanket weaving on power looms, tailoring, blacksmithy, carpentry and spinning on *charkhas*.

The average number of prisoners employed on manufactures was 655·4 against 718·8 in 1937.

The transaction of the year showed that there was a cash earning of Rs. 2,604 against a cash loss of Rs. 40,059 in the previous year. This was mainly due to the fact that there was an outstanding debt amounting to Rs. 82,784 at the close of the year 1937 against only Rs. 4,465 at the close of the year under report. The net profit decreased from Rs. 34,198 in 1937 to Rs. 13,928 during the year under report. The drop was mainly due to the fact that the Indian Stores Department did not place any orders for Army Blankets this year against a number of 32,000 supplied to that Department in 1937. The jail supplied 4,867 check rugs to the Chaukidary department, 430 to private dealers, 1,471 to the Police department, 2,198 to other Government departments and 4,395 to the Jail department.

The carpentry department in this jail produced 100 warders' kit boxes, 104 miscellaneous furniture and 374 Police batons during the year under review.

The blacksmithy department worked this year also at a great pressure. Some of the important articles produced from this department were cooking ranges, degchis, etc., 95, water drums 40, rice trays 112, iron cots 39, operation tables 4 and couch hamocks 30.

The tailoring department remained busy throughout the year in making warders' warm uniforms, for Excise and Indian Mental Hospital and also prisoners' warm clothings for the whole of the Province.

The eri-rearing, weaving and spinning industry has been introduced during the year and is progressing well. The total number of eri silk cloth woven this year was 86 yards.

Hand-spinning industry on *charkhas* is working in this jail. This industry is making remarkable progress since its introduction as 2,278 yards of *khadi* cloth were woven during the year under report.

The central jails at Bhagalpur and Buxar spent Rs. 12,479 for renewal of machines and replacement of machine parts against Rs. 20,246 in 1937. Amounts of Rs. 8,163 and Rs. 2,780 were written off by the Bhagalpur and Buxar central jails, respectively, as depreciation during the year under report against Rs. 7,876 and Rs. 2,730 in 1937.

Amounts of Rs. 3,443 and Rs. 4,591 were included by the Bhagalpur and Buxar central jails in the value of articles manufactured in 1938 on account of depreciation.

Gaya.

The average number of convicts sentenced to labour was 1181·82 against 1123·87 in the previous year.

The main industry of this jail is the Forms Press where an average of 324·98 prisoners were employed daily during the year under report. The percentage of labouring prisoners employed on other manufactures mainly cloth weaving and hand-spinning on *charkhas* was 75·42. There was a loss of Rs. 533 this year against a net profit of Rs. 835 in the previous year. The loss was mainly due to the stoppage of the oil pressing industry.

Hazaribagh.

The principal industries of this jail are cotton and silk weaving and tailoring. Hand-spinning on *charkhas* has also been introduced in this jail and the oil pressing and aloe pounding industries have been discontinued. The average number of convicts sentenced to labour was 718·08 against 760·34 in 1937, and that employed on manufactures was 216·7 against 222·69 in 1937. There was a decrease in the net profit; the figure being Rs. 2,960 against Rs. 6,809 in 1937 which was mainly due to the discontinuance of the oil

pressing and the aloe pounding industries. But the cash earning increased from Rs. 5,911 to Rs. 8,424 in the year under report.

29. The average number of prisoners sentenced to labour was 2428·81 against 2531·33 in 1937.

District Jails.

The net profit was Rs. 7,944 against Rs. 14,625 in the previous year. The decrease in the net profit was mainly due to stoppage of the oil pressing industry in all the district jails. But the cash earning increased this year as compared with the previous year the figure being Rs. 27,245 against Rs. 15,943 in 1937.

The jails showing large net profits were :—Bankipur (Rs. 1,776), Purulia (Rs. 1,589) and Ranchi (Rs. 1,239).

30. This statement shows the net cost of maintenance of the Jail department. The net cost and net cost per head fell from Rs. 12,26,425 and Rs. 110-11-0 in the previous year to Rs. 11,88,912 and Rs. 106-15-0 during the year under report.

Statement no. XIII.

VITAL.

31. The health records of the year show very satisfactory results. The daily average number of prisoners of all classes during the year was almost the same as in the previous year, viz., 10,895·90 against 11,028·53 in 1937. The population, however, showed an increase by 65 per cent. as compared with the normal years up to 1929.

Statement no. XIV—Statistics of sickness and mortality.

The total number of admissions to hospital as well as the daily average sick showed a further considerable fall during the year, the figures being 3,932 and 208·92, respectively, against 4,219 and 254·58 in 1937. The admission-rate and constantly sick-rate per mille of average strength also fell from 382·6 and 23·1 in 1937 to 360·9 and 19·2, respectively, in the year under report. These figures were also appreciably smaller than those of the preceding 9 years.

The total number of deaths from all causes and the death-rate per mille of the total strength also dropped from 143 and 12·9 in 1937 to 108 and 9·9, respectively, in the year under report.

The death-rate per mille of strength was the lowest ever recorded in this Province.

32. All the four central jails of the Province which were responsible for the largest number of deaths in 1937 showed a considerable fall in their mortality-rates during the year under report as will be seen from the figures given below :—

Mortality.

—	Number of deaths.		Death-rate per mille of average strength.	
	1937.	1938.	1937.	1938.
Buxar	21	15	10·4	8·5
Bhagalpur	24	19	11·5	9·5
Gaya	24	14	19·9	10·3
Hazaribagh	22	10	27·0	13·2

There were deaths in all the jails. The following jails had death-rate below 11 per mille :—.

Purulia (10·9), Gaya (10·3), Bhagalpur (9·5), Ranchi (9·4), Buxar (8·5), Chapra (7·2), Motihari (6·6), Monghyr (4·4) and Bankipur (2·2).

The district jail at Darbhanga heads the list with a ratio of 25·0 per mille of average strength. The death-rate was also high at Dumka (21·5), Muzaffarpur (18·8), Purnea (16·8) and Hazaribagh (13·2).

The health of this jail was not satisfactory. The incidence of sickness and mortality among the prisoners were higher than in the previous year. The number of admissions to hospital and the daily sick-rate per mille were 110 and 13·4 against 61 and 9·1, respectively, in 1937. The number of deaths and the death-rate were also higher than in the previous year, the figures being 7 and 25·0, respectively, against 1 and 3 9 in 1937. The Superintendent reports that increase in the incidence of sickness during the year as compared with the previous year was chiefly due to the admission of prisoners in very poor health. The causes of deaths were dysentery, anaemia, ankylostomiasis, gastric haemorrhage, lobar pneumonia, heart failure and pulmonary tuberculosis, one each. Of the deceased, only one was in good health and 6 were in bad or in indifferent health on admission to jail.

Darbhanga.

This jail returned 5 deaths against 3 for the previous year and a death-rate of 21·5 against 10·9 in 1937. The ratio per mille of admissions to hospital fell from 504·0 in 1937 to 420·7 in the year under report, while the daily sick-rate per mille remained almost the same as in the previous year, viz., 27·3 against 26·5. The deaths were due to broncho-pneumonia 3, malaria and pulmonary tuberculosis, one each. All the prisoners who died were in indifferent health at the time of admission to jail.

Dumka.

This jail was responsible for 7 deaths with a death-rate of 18·8. There was no death in the previous year. The ratio per mille of admissions to hospital showed a slight decrease, the figure being 413·6 against 419·3, while the sick-rate remained almost the same viz., 26·7 against 26·3, in 1937. The causes of deaths were ankylostomiasis 2, broncho-pneumonia, leprosy, kala-azar, gangrene of knee and heart failure, one each. Of the prisoners who died, only one was in good health and the rest in bad or in indifferent health on admission to jail.

Muzaffarpur.

Although the incidence of sickness among the prisoners of this jail was the highest, there was a considerable decline in the number of deaths and death-rate as compared with the previous year. The ratio of admissions to hospital was 751·4 against 747·4 but the daily sick-rate per mille declined from 72·6 to 65·3. The number of deaths and death-rate fell from 7 and 25·9, respectively, in 1937 to 5 and 16·8 in the year under report. The deaths were due to kala-azar 2, dysentery, intestinal tuberculosis and nephritis, one each. All of the prisoners who died were in bad or in indifferent health at the time of admission to jail.

Purnea.

The high incidence of sickness among the prisoners of this jail was due to the fact that the whole district of Purnea is badly affected with malaria and prisoners admitted into the jail are almost all subject to kala-azar, malaria and bowel infection.

The health of this jail which was unsatisfactory last year being responsible for the highest mortality-rate showed a considerable improvement during the year under report. The number of admissions to hospital and the sick-rate per mille of strength fell from 368 and 33·5 in 1937 to 200 and 20·8, respectively, in the year under report. The number of deaths and the death-rate also fell by 53 per cent. as compared with the previous year, the figures

Hazaribagh.

being 10 and 13·2 against 22 and 27·0. The causes of deaths were pulmonary tuberculosis and enteric fever 2 each, dysentery, pneumonia, malaria, ankylostomiasis, asthma and diarrhœa, one each. Four of the prisoners who died were in good health on admission to jail, and six were either in bad or in indifferent health.

33. The following paragraphs show the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases :—

Cholera.

There was no case of cholera during the year against one case in the previous year.

Dysentery.

There was a further fall in the incidence of and deaths from this disease as compared with the previous year. The number of cases and deaths were 449 and 14, respectively, against 461 and 18 in 1937. The central jail at Buxar and the district jails at Motihari and Darbhanga recorded high admissions during the year and they were responsible for 252 cases against 127 cases in 1937, while the largest number of deaths occurred at Buxar and Bhagalpur which returned nine deaths against two in the previous year. There was a decrease in the number of cases at Gaya and Hazaribagh central jails ; the figure being 56 only against 181 in 1937.

Ankylostomiasis.

The examination of all newly-admitted prisoners for hookworm infection was continued during the year. Fourteen thousand four hundred and twenty cases were examined, of which 5,335 were found positive, giving a percentage of 37 against 41 in the previous year.

There were 223 admissions to hospital for this disease during the year with 9 deaths against 328 and 6, respectively, in 1937. The jails principally concerned were Bhagalpur (47 cases and 3 deaths), Purulia (27 cases and 1 death), Purnea (24 cases with no death) and Muzaffarpur (19 cases and 2 deaths).

Leprosy.

All convicts of this province and of Orissa suffering from leprosy are transferred to the district jail at Muzaffarpur for segregation and treatment. The daily average number of lepers during the year was 48·32 against 45·50 in the previous year.

The treatment of the lepers continued on the same lines as in the previous year. This consists of injections of Ethyl Esters of Hydnocarpus oil and Hydnocreol, application of Trichlore Acetic acid and inunction of Chalmugra oil. They are given a generous scale of extra diet in addition to the ordinary diet of convicts. The extra diet comprises milk, meat, gram, potato, onion, tomato, ground-nut and plantain.

The blood sera of all the leper prisoners on their admission are sent to the Pathological Laboratory, Medical College, Patna, for Wassermann reaction test.

Blood sedimentation test is carried out in this jail to regulate the dose of hydnocreol.

Malaria.

The number of admissions to hospital and deaths from this disease fell from 562 and 5 in 1937 to 454 and 3, respectively, in the year under report. There was an appreciable decrease in the number of cases in the central jails at Buxar and Hazaribagh which recorded 69 and 47 cases, respectively, against 145 and 93 in 1937, while there was increase in the number of admissions to hospital at the jails at Motihari and Bhagalpur which returned 21 and 48 cases, respectively, against 2 and 28, in 1937. The deaths occurred, one, at each of the jails at Gaya, Dumka and Hazaribagh.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The total number of cases from this disease was the same as in the previous year, viz., 72, while there was a considerable fall in the number of deaths—the figure being 18 against 37 in 1937. The decrease in the number of deaths from this disease was mainly accounted for by the fewer number of deaths at the central jails at Buxar and Bhagalpur which returned 7 deaths against 19 in 1937. Moreover, there was no death in the district jail at Purnea against 4 in 1937.

Anæmia and debility.

The number of cases reported under this head was 18 against 24 in 1937. There was only one death against three in the previous year.

Influenza.

One hundred and eighty-six cases of this disease occurred against 269 in the previous year. There was no death of this disease during the year. The district jail at Bankipur recorded the largest number of cases, viz., 101.

Pneumonia.

There was an appreciable fall in the number of admissions to hospital and deaths from this disease as compared with the previous year, the figures being 69 and 14, respectively, against 82 and 22 in 1937. The central jails at Buxar and Gaya recorded fewer number of cases and deaths, viz., 15 and 1, respectively, against 27 and 8 in 1937. There also occurred 3 deaths from this disease at each of the jails at Bhagalpur and Dumka.

Other respiratory diseases.

The number of cases and deaths from this cause were 233 and 4, respectively, against 259 and 2 in 1937. The central jails at Buxar and Gaya and the district jail at Purulia recorded smaller number of admissions to hospital as compared with the previous year, viz., 31, 7 and 36, respectively, against 52, 15 and 57 in 1937. Of the deaths one occurred at each of the jails at Buxar, Gaya, Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur.

Diarrhœa.

There was a fall in the number of cases from this disease, the figure being 116 against 132 in 1937. There was no death.

Abscesses, boils, etc.

The total number of cases from these causes was 111 against 97 in 1937. There was one death against none in the previous year.

Statement 'B'—Prisoners' weighment.

34. Of the 14,453 convicts released during the year from central and district jails, 54·04 per cent. gained weight, 14·29 per cent. lost weight and 31·67 per cent. neither gained nor lost weight, the figures in the previous year being 55·86, 13·51 and 30·63, respectively.

SUBSIDIARY JAILS.

(a) Number of subsidiary jails.

35. The number of subsidiary jails increased from 40 to 41 due to the re-opening during the year of the subsidiary jail at Madhipura, as already stated in paragraph 2 of this report.

The reduced jails at Chaibassa and Daltonganj were reverted to the status of subsidiary jails towards the close of the year under report. The reduced jail at Arrah, however, continued to function as a district jail throughout the year to relieve the congestion in the permanent jails.

(b) Convicts.

There were 597 convicts in prison at the commencement of the year, 13,194 were admitted direct from the local courts during the year and 341 remained when the year closed. The daily average population was 626·70, viz., 607·78 males and 18·92 females.

The average period of detention in subsidiary jails of prisoners sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding 14 days was 6·57 days against 8·36 days in 1937.

The number of prisoners of this class confined in the subsidiary jails at the beginning of the year was 980 and the number received during the year was 16,608 making a total of 17,588 against 16,157 in the previous year. The number which remained at the close of the year was 1,186 or 206 more than in the previous year.

(c) Under-trial.

The daily average population of under-trials in subsidiary jails was 1,227·41 against 1,042·81 in the year before.

The average period of detention of under-trials was 25·54 days against 28·31 days in 1937.

There were 4 civil prisoners in subsidiary jails at the beginning of the year and 56 were admitted during the year, making a total of 60. All of them were discharged during the year. The daily average number of this class of prisoners was 5·42 against 7·62 in the year before.

(d) Civil prisoners.

The total cost of maintenance was Rs. 2,12,404 against Rs. 2,04,879 in the previous year. The cost per head, however, decreased from Rs. 117-8-0 in 1937 to Rs. 114-3-0 in the year under report.

(e) Expenditure.

The total cash earnings amounted to Rs. 1,992 during the year under report against Rs. 3,381 in 1937.

(f) Manufacture.

The total expenditure on subsidiary jail buildings during the year was Rs. 14,354 against Rs. 29,734 in the previous year. Of this, a sum of Rs. 14,029 was expended by the Public Works Department and Rs. 325 by the Jail Department.

(g) Buildings.

District Magistrates made 137 inspections of subsidiary jails, Civil Surgeons 17, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals 1 and non-official visitors 616.

(h) Inspection

MISCELLANEOUS.

36. It is satisfactory to note that various reforms have been introduced during the year under report to improve the jail administration and I give below a list of those which are considered to be most important :—

(1) Supply of milk, ghee, and fruits not available in the jail garden is being made to prisoners of all denominations observing fast on any day or days of important festivals in exchange of the jail diet provided no extra cost is involved.

(2) Instructions have been issued for proper supervision over the cooking arrangement in jails and for fair distribution of oil in *dal* to all prisoners.

(3) Instruction has been issued to the jails that in no circumstances should prisoners be fed in the open without a shelter roof during hot weather or when it rains.

(4) Instructions have been issued to the jails to supply sufficient quantity of water to the prisoners for washing and bathing purposes and to allow them reasonably ample time for it.

(5) Instructions have also been issued to all jails in connection with the distribution of labour to prisoners according to their physical fitness.

(6) Issue of dry vegetables to prisoners when there is scarcity of fresh vegetables from the jail garden has been stopped and the jails instructed to purchase fresh vegetables from the market to supplement garden produce.

(7) The following additions have been made to the ordinary scale of diet of prisoners :—

(*a*) Butter-milk or *dahi* to all prisoners at the rate of 2 chitaks per prisoner twice a week from March to October.

(*b*) Meat to all non-vegetarian prisoners at the rate of 2½ chitaks (including bone allowance) per prisoner once a week from November to February.

(*c*) Milk to all vegetarian prisoners at the rate of 4 chitaks per prisoner once a week from November to February.

(8) Instructions have been issued to the central and district jails for storing in hot cases *chapatis* intended for prisoners.

(9) Orders have been issued for the appointment of jail visitors by Government instead of by the Divisional Commissioners.

(10) The caution order "HOSHIAR" has been substituted for "SARKAR SALAM".

(11) Two janghias and one trouser for Hindu prisoners have been ordered to be issued in place of one janghia and two trousers The pattern has also been improved to make them more comfortable for wearing and to look more decent.

(12) Hand-spinning industry on *charkhas* has been introduced in all the central and district jails and in the sub-jail at Arrah and a spinning supervisor has been sanctioned to supervise the work.

(13) *Ghani* by prison labour has been abolished. Two forms of oil crushing with the use of bullocks have been sanctioned by Government as an experimental measure, with the Wardha type of Kolhoo at the Bankipore jail and with the Alipur pattern oil mill converted into a bullock driven Kolhoo in other jails.

(14) Spinning of Tasar has been introduced in the Central Jail at Bhagalpur.

(15) Weaving on hand-looms has been introduced in the jails at Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Purnea, Hazaribagh, Purulia and sub-jail at Arrah.

(16) Eri-rearing and spinning have been introduced in the jails at Bhagalpur, Buxar, Ranchi, Motihari, Gaya and Monghyr.

(17) Cane industry has been introduced in the jails at Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Buxar and Purulia.

(18) Carpentry has been introduced in the jails at Buxar, Bhagalpur, Monghyr and Darbhanga and is being introduced in Gaya.

(19) Sikki basket making industry has been introduced in the jails at Chapra and Purulia.

(20) Shaving of prisoners twice a week with razors.

(21) Education of all illiterate prisoners in jails and supply of books and slates to them as a part of literacy campaign.

(22) Supply of suitable books from local libraries for use of prisoners.

(23) Supply of KANTHIES or MALAS to prisoners who ask for these articles, at the cost of Government.

(24) Re-organisation of District Committees for purchase of food-grains for jails to include one non-official member to be nominated by Government.

37. I made 19 inspections of central and district jails and 17 of subsidiary jails. The central jails at Buxar, Gaya and Hazaribagh were inspected twice each and the central jail at Bhagalpur thrice, while the rest of the jails were inspected once each.

Inspections.

Among official visitors, Commissioners of Divisions visited the central jails at Gaya, Bhagalpur and Hazaribagh and the district jails at Bankipur, Motihari, Muzaffarpur, Purnea and the juvenile jail at Monghyr. Judicial officers paid 13 and Magistrates 237 visits. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals visited the Juvenile Jail at Monghyr and the district jails at Purnea, and Purulia. The Director of Public Health visited the district jails at Bankipur, Muzaffarpur and Ranchi. The Inspectors of schools in the Tirhut and Patna Divisions paid 7 and 1 visits to the district jails at Chapra and Muzaffarpur and the district jail at Bankipur, respectively, and the Inspector of Schools in the Bhagalpur Division visited the central jail at Bhagalpur, the district jails at Darbhanga, Purnea, Dumka and the Juvenile Jail at Monghyr. Board of Visitors paid 12 visits to the Juvenile Jail at Monghyr, 5 visits to each of the central jail at Hazaribagh and the district jail at Darbhanga, 4 visits to each of the central jails at Buxar and Bhagalpur and the district jails at Bankipur, Chapra, Motihari, Muzaffarpur, Purnea and Ranchi and two visits to the central jail at Gaya. Visits paid by non-official visitors to jails aggregated 239 against 256 in the previous year.

His Excellency the Governor visited the central jail at Hazaribagh, the Juvenile Jail at Monghyr and the district jails at Motihari and Purnea.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shri Krishna Sinha, the Prime Minister, visited the central jails at Buxar and Bhagalpur, the district jails at Bankipur and Purnea and the Juvenile Jail at Monghyr. The subsidiary jails at Chaibassa, Daltonganj, Madhubani, Dhanbad and Arrah were also visited by him.

The Hon'ble Mr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha, Minister for Finance and Local Self-Government, Bihar, visited the central jails at Buxar, Gaya and Bhagalpur and the district jail at Dumka.

The Hon'ble Dr. Saiyid Mahmud, Minister for Education and Development, Bihar, visited the central jails at Buxar and Gaya and the subsidiary jail at Jamshedpur.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jaglal Chaudhury, Minister for Excise and Public Health, Bihar, visited the central jails at Gaya, Bhagalpur and Hazaribagh, the district jail at Chapra and the subsidiary jails at Siwan, Gopalganj, Pakur and Gumla.

The Hon'ble Mr. Biswa Nath Das, the Prime Minister of Orissa, paid a visit to the central jail at Gaya.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

O. R. UNGER, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons, Bihar.

APPENDIX.

PART A.

Judicial Statements.

PART B.

Financial Statements.

PART C.

Vital and Under-trial Statements.

PART D.

Miscellaneous Statements prescribed by the Government of India.

PART A.

Judicial Statements.

GENERA SUMMARY.

Showing the distribution of prisoners of all classes confined in the Ja and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar during the year 1938.

1	2	3			4			5			6		
—	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1938.			Received during the year 1938.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Tota
Total, Central Jails (4).	Convict ..	5,635	106	5,741	7,874	165	8,039	13,509	271	13,780	8,058	175	8,2
	Undertrial	286	3	289	3,024	71	3,095	3,310	74	3,384	2,913	69	2,9
	Civil ..	3	..	3	32	..	32	35	..	35	34	..	
	State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, District Jails (9) and Juvenile Jail (1).	Convict ..	2,458	63	2,521	10,547	328	10,875	13,005	391	13,396	10,509	334	10,8
	Undertrial	622	22	644	6,261	160	6,421	6,883	182	7,065	6,159	170	6,3
	Civil ..	13	..	13	64	..	64	77	..	77	65	..	
	State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Subsidiary Jails (41).	Convict ..	576	21	597	14,082	360	14,442	14,658	381	15,039	14,329	369	14,6
	Undertrial	956	24	980	16,209	399	16,608	17,165	423	17,588	16,002	400	16,4
	Civil ..	4	..	4	56	..	56	60	..	60	60	..	
	State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial Total for 1938.	Convict ..	8,669	190	8,859	32,503	853	33,356	41,172	1,043	42,215	32,896	878	33,7
	Undertrial	1,864	49	1,913	25,494	630	26,124	27,358	679	28,037	25,074	639	25,7
	Civil ..	20	..	20	152	..	152	172	..	172	159	..	1
	State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial Total of all classes ..		10,553	239	10,792	58,149	1,483	59,632	68,702	1,722	70,424	58,129	1,517	59,6
Provincial Total for 1937.	Convict ..	9,504	231	9,735	31,051	769	31,820	40,555	1,000	41,555	31,886	810	32,6
	Undertrial	1,737	56	1,793	22,640	642	23,282	24,377	698	25,075	22,513	649	23,1
	Civil ..	37	..	37	267	..	267	304	..	304	284	..	2
	State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	11,278	287	11,565	53,958	1,411	55,369	65,236	1,698	66,934	54,683	1,459	56,1

7			8			9			10	11
Remaining at the end of the year 1938.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.			Class of prisoners.	—
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
5,451	96	5,547	5,416·17	98·87	5,515·04	5,767·59	105·14	5,872·73	Convict ..	Total, Central Jails (4).
397	5	402	348·17	6·27	354·44				Undertrial	
1	..	1	3·25	..	3·25				Civil ..	
..	..	..	..	..	..				State	
2,496	57	2,553	2,449·81	65·22	2,515·03	3,083·47	80·17	3,163·64	Convict	Total, District Jails (9) and Juvenile Jail (1)
724	12	736	626·53	14·95	641·48				Undertrial	
12	..	12	7·13	..	7·13				Civil ..	
..	..	..	..	..	..				State ..	
329	12	341	607·78	18·92	626·70	1,816·44	43·09	1,859·53	Convict ..	Total, Subsidiary Jails (41).
1,163	23	1,186	1,203·24	24·17	1,227·41				Undertrial	
..	..	..	5·42	..	5·42				Civil ..	
..	..	..	..	..	..				State ..	
8,276	165	8,441	8,473·76	183·01	8,656·77	10,667·50	228·40	10,895·90	Convict ..	Provincial Total for 1938.
2,284	40	2,324	2,177·94	45·39	2,223·33				Undertrial	
13	..	13	15·80	--	15·80				Civil ..	
..	..	..	..	..	..				State ..	
10,573	205	10,778	10,667·50	228·40	10,895·90	..	..	..	Provincial Total of all classes.	
8,669	190	8,859	8,992·96	191·18	9,184·14	10,787·12	241·41	11,028·53	Convict ..	Provincial Total for 1937.
1,864	49	1,913	1,764·31	50·23	1,814·54				Undertrial	
20	..	20	29·85	..	29·85				Civil ..	
..	..	..	..	..	..				State ..	
10,553	239	10,792	10,787·12	241 41	11,028·53	..	..	..	Total.	

STATEMENT No. I—(JUDICIAL CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the Jails Subsidiary Jails of Bihar during the year 1938.

1	2		3		4		5										6			7			
							Received by transfer.													Transferred to other Jails.			
							A						B							A		B	
							To undergo sentence.						In transit for transportation to other Jails.										
—	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		From Jails in the province.		From Subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the province.		From Jails outside the province.		From Jails in the province.		From Jails outside the province		Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		To undergo sentences of on appeal	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Provincial Total for 1938.	8,669	190	19,918	541	28,587	731	4,952	103	7,383	204	222	4	..	..	..	..	41,140	1,042	42,182	12,576	311	..	17
Provincial Total for 1937.	9,504	231	18,867	469	28,371	700	4,449	76	7,403	221	332	3	..	..	..	..	40,555	1,000	41,555	12,176	314	4	7

1	8								9		10		11		12		13		14		15			16
	Released during the year.																							
	B		C		D																			
					By order of Government.																			
					A.		B																	
—	On expiry of sentence.		Under remission system.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Mental Hospital.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.		Daily average number.			—
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	Total.
Provincial Total for 1938.	14,376	426	4,807	114	99	1	224	6	7	..	5	..	..	..	7	..	92	2	8,276	165	8,473·76	183·01	8,656·77	Provincial Total for 1938.
Provincial Total for 1937.	13,919	393	5,049	91	16	..	77	2	7	..	4	..	..	..	13	..	124	3	8,669	190	8,992·96	191·18	9,184·14	Provincial Total for 1937.

STATEMENT No. II—(JUDICIAL CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the religion, age, state of education and previous occupation of convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar during the year 1938.

1	2														3													
	Religion.														Age.													
	A						B		C		D		E		A		B		C		D		E		F		G	
	Christians.																											
	a		b		c																							
—	Europeans.		Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.*		Under sixteen.		Sixteen to eighteen.		Ninteen to twenty-one.		Twenty-two to thirty.		Thirty-one to forty.		Forty-one to sixty.		Above sixty.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Provincial Total for 1938.	1	..	3	..	117	1	2,797	55	15,954	412	..	..	1,046	73	251	4	919	15	1,445	25	7,187	162	5,345	173	3,489	126	282	36
provincial Total for 1937.	..	..	7	..	74	..	2,603	42	15,148	349	2	1	1,033	77	198	3	996	23	1,520	26	6,937	143	5,236	155	2,919	96	061	23

1	4				5											6			
	Education.				Previous occupation.														
	A		B		Males.							Females.							
					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K				
—	Literate.		Illiterate.		Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons engaged in mechanical arts or manufactures and engineering operation, etc. etc.	Miscellaneous persons not engaged otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Total.			—
	M.	F.	M.	F.												M.	F.	Total.	
Provincial Total for 1938.	2,246	..	17,672	541	100	2,123	1,202	9,546	961	366	5,620	296	35	205	5	19,918	541	20,459	Provincial Total for 1938
provincial Total for 1937.	1,780	4	17,087	465	146	1,748	725	9,580	602	476	5,590	290	9	160	10	18,867	469	19,336	Provincial Total for 1937.

*Including West Indians, Americans, Armenians Indians, etc.

N.B.—The religions included under head "All other classes" in column 2 include ...ls, Uraon, Goras, Khonds, Nutts, Mundas, Gondas, Painka, etc.

STATEMENT No. III—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar during the year 1938, and those remaining on the 31st of December of that year according to the nature and length of sentences.

1	2	3																						4		
	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.*	Numbers according to the length of sentences.																						Total.		
		A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				J				
																		A		B						
		Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		For life.		For a term.		Sentenced to death.				
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Provincial Total for 1938 ..	A	4,249	45	182	25	44	3	116	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,594	75	4,669
	B	2,421	99	4,461	199	3,936	108	2,472	37	1,057	11	640	6	184	2	22	3	73	1	..	..	40	..	15,306	466	15,772
	C	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
	D	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13
Total of admissions	..	6,682	144	4,643	224	3,980	111	2,589	39	1,060	11	645	6	184	2	22	3	73	1	..	..	40	..	19,918	541	20,459
Total remaining on the 31st December 1938 ..	..	168	12	682	30	1,107	39	1,481	14	1,155	12	1,966	20	1,000	9	180	3	526	26	..	..	11	..	8,276	165	8,441
Provincial Total for 1937	A	4,118	36	204	28	80	4	222	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,632	68	4,700
	B	2,417	109	3,921	129	3,690	98	2,176	33	1,101	15	610	7	158	3	18	..	71	4	2	..	37	3	14,201	401	14,602
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
	D	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	14	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	32
Total of admissions	..	6,546	145	4,125	157	3,770	102	2,398	33	1,112	15	625	7	163	3	18	..	71	4	2	..	37	3	18,867	469	19,336
Total remaining on the 31st December 1937 ..	..	348	9	749	24	1,099	43	1,386	17	1,156	21	1,978	26	1,176	15	87	..	680	33	..	..	11	1	8,669	190	8,859

*A—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
B— Ditto to rigorous imprisonment.
C— Ditto ditto with solitary confinement.
D— Ditto ditto with whipping.

STATEMENT No. IV.—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the number of habitual criminals, admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar during the year 1938 who have been convicted of offences indicating habitual criminality.

1	2			3									4											5			6					
				A			B			C			A		B						C						Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, VII of 1897).					
															Number imprisoned in default of finding security under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code or convicted under Chapters XII, XVI, XVII and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code, with previous convictions under any of these Chapters or under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and classified as habituals.												A			B		
—	Number admitted during the year.			Number of convicts in column 2 identified as "habituals" before conviction and classified as such by the convicting court.			Number of convicts in column 2 classified as "habituals" by the District Magistrate or Magistrate specially empowered (not being the convicting court).			Number in column 2 classified as "habituals" by the Jail Superintendent.			Number imprisoned for the first time in default of finding security under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code and classified as habituals.		Once previously convicted.		Twice previously convicted.		More than twice previously convicted.		Total.			Ratio per cent of column 4 C to column 2.			Number admitted during the year.			Number who are habitual criminals and are already included in column 4.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M	F.	Total.
Provincial Total for 1938.	19,918	541	20,459	1,316	30	1,346	..	..	..	..	..	..	484	2	551	21	166	5	115	2	1,316	30	1,346	7	5	6	31	..	31	3	..	3
Provincial Total for 1937.	18,867	469	19,336	1,237	8	1,245	..	..	..	..	..	..	495	3	475	4	134	1	133	..	1,237	8	1,245	7	2	6	31	..	31	1	..	1

STATEMENT No. V.—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing escapes and recaptures of convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar during the year 1938.

1	2	3			4			5			6		
		Escaped during the year.			Recaptured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentences of those who escaped during the year.		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
—	Remained uncaptured on the 31st December 1937 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	From inside the Jail.	From outside the Jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in the previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous year.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one year and under seven years.	Above seven years.
Provincial Total for 1938 ..	5	..	1	1	..	1	1	5	..	5	1	..	..
Provincial Total for 1937 ..	7	1	1	2	2	2	4	5	..	5	1	1	..

STATEMENT No. VI.—(JUDICIAL CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the offences committed by the convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar during the year 1938.

1	2	3	4										5	6					7							8	9	10	11	12	13
			Offences dealt with by Superintendents.											Punishments inflicted by Superintendents.																	
			Relating to work.		Relating to prohibited articles.		Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.		All other breaches of Jail rules.		Total.			Minor.					Major.												
														A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	F	G						
—	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by criminal courts.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	By criminal courts.	Warnings.	Penal diet with or without cellular confinement not exceeding 48 hours.	Separate and cellular confinement.	Hand-cuffing and link fetters.	Other punishments.	Separate and cellular confinement.	Penal diet with cellular confinement exceeding 48 hours.	Fetters and hand-cuffing behind or to a staple.	Corporal punishments.	Combination of minor punishments.	Other punishments.	Total.	Grand total of punishments.	Ratio of column 6 F to column 2.	Ratio of column 7 G to column 2.	Ratio of column 8 to column 2.	Ratio of column 7 D to column 8.	—
Provincial Total for 1938.	8,656·77	5	615	195	266	230	161	194	952	547	1,994	1,166	5	1,042	160	40	198	554	78	8	160	2	235	683	1,166	3,160	23·34	13·57	36·61	·06	Provincial Total for 1938.
Provincial Total for 1937.	9,184·14	5	558	208	304	219	142	95	1,160	529	2,164	1,051	5	1,066	216	29	273	580	44	9	130	9	379	480	1,051	3,215	23·55	10·44	35·00	·28	Provincial Total for 1937.

STATEMENT No. [illegible] ABOLISHED.

STATEMENT No. [illegible] ABOLISHED.

PART B.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT No. I (FINANCIAL).

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails Bihar during the year 1938 [excluding the cost of building new Jails, and additions, alteratio and repairs].

1	2	3 Daily average number of prisoners.				4 Establishments.			
		A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
	Year.	Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.
Provincial Total ..	1938	8,656.77	2,223·32	15·80	10,895·89	4,870,29	30,729	5,17,758	47 8
	1937	9,184·14	1,814·54	29·85	11,028·53	4,92,248	41,463	5,33,711	48 6

1	2	5 Dietary charges.						6 Hospital charges.						
		A	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	Year.	Ration.	Miscellaneous dietary charges.	Garden and agriculture expenses.	Proportion of diary expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weekly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, etc.	Proportion of diary expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number of sick.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Provincial Total ..	1938	4,09,068	2,896	4,850	..	4,16,814	38 5 0	41,107	413	16,573	8,942	67,035	6 2 0	320 14 0
	1937	3,95,272	4,615	3,650	2 0 0	4,03,539	36 9 5	37,139	1,444	12,302	8,301	59,186	5 5 10	232 7 9

STATEMENT No. (FINANCIAL)—*contd.*

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jail Bihar during the year 1938 [excluding the cost of building new Jails, and additions, alterat and repairs].

1	2	7 Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		8 Sanitation charges.				
		A	B	A	B	C	D	E
	Year.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. [illegible]
Provincial Total ..	1938	75,191	6 14 0	16,412	11,047	..	27,459	2 [illegible]
	1937	64,074	5 13 0	15,187	14,623	..	29,810	2 11

1	2	9 Charges for moving prisoners.				10 Charges for miscellaneous services and supplies.								11 Travelling allowances.	
		A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B
	Year.	Transfer charges.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Lighting charges.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and equipment of warders.	Money payments as rewards for recapture and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Provincial Total ..	1938	37,913	..	37.913	3 8 0	17,803	1,465	27,238	8,176	69	9,265	64,046	5 14 0	11,588	1 1 0
	1937	37,649	..	37,649	3 6 7	16,478	969	24,367	8,039	148	7,506	57,507	5 3 5	10,503	0 15 3

NOTE.—The value of jail articles is not taken into account.

STATEMENT No. IX (FINANCIAL)—*concld.*

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar during the year 1938 [excluding the cost of building new Jails, and additions, alterations and repairs].

1	2	12									
		Contingencies.									
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G		H	I
—	Year.	Rent, rates and taxes.	Service postage stamps.	Telegram and telephone charges.	Current office expenses, including country stationery.	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (stationery department charges).	Pay of menials.	Books and periodicals.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Provincial Total	1938	17,458	6,230	2,137	1,539	479	10,231	2,387	314	40,770	3 12 0
	1937	18,619	6,069	1,768	943	719	10,239	3,054	—	41,411	3 12 0

13												14	
Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant likely to last for three years and upwards.												Grand total of expenditure and average cost.	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	A	B
Conservancy and water-supply dead stock.	Dietary dead stock.	Hospital dead stock.	Garden and agricultural dead stock.	Lighting dead stock.	Disciplinary dead stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Diary live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Draught cattle (excluding upkeep which goes under miscellaneous F).	Other miscellaneous dead stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Total cost per head of average strength.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
2,066	6,415	231	213	673	643	648	1,626	..	21	12,536	1 2 0	12,70,110	116 9 0
6,209	3,201	1,666	246	482	536	1,291	5	..	686	14,322	1 4 9	12,51,712	113 8 0

		Inspector-General of Prisons, Bihar.	Establishment.	Travelling allowance.	Contingencies.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bihar.	1938	32,133	30,037	3,889	5,414	71,473
	1937	32,133	30,029	2,809	5,218	70,189

STATEMENT No. X—ABOLISHED.

DO. No. XI—ABOLISHED.

DO. No. XII—ABOLISHED.

STATEMENT No. XII-A[illegible]NANCIAL).

Showing the result of employment of convicts in the Jails and Subs[illegible]ls of Bihar during the year 1938.

1	2	3	4 Debits. A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	5 Credits. B	C	D	E	F	G	H	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Year.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Cash in hand at the end of 1937.	Manufactured articles at the end of 1937.	Raw materials at the end of 1937.	Amount of outstanding bills due by jails at the end of 1937.	Amount of outstanding bills due to jails at the end of 1937.	Plant and machinery at the end of 1938.	Amount drawn during the year 1938.	Total debits.	Manufactured articles at the end of 1938.	Raw materials at the end of 1938.	Amount of outstanding bills due by jails at the end of 1937.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the jails at the end of 1938.	Plant and machinery at the end of 1938.	Amount paid into the treasury including invoices in 1938	Total credits.	Excess of credit or net profit.	Average credit per head of sentenced to labour.	Excess of debits or loss.	Excess of 5 G over 4 G or cash earning.	Average cash earning per head of sentenced to labour.	Excess of 4 G over 5 G or cash loss.
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a
Provincial Total	1938	8,427·05	2,793 0	1,45,383 0	2,20,705 0	28,775 0	1,11,252 0	2,03,674 0	5,03,838 0	12,16,420 0	5,[illegible]461 0	2,36,474 0	50,719 0	33,093 0	2,04,673 0	5,85,036 0	12,84,466 0	68,046 0	8 1	..	81,198 0	9 10	..
	1937	9,011·26	8,500 0	1,15,396 2	1,91,442 14	48,757 8	53,070 5	1,96,513 15	7,11,314 7	13,24,994 14	2,[illegible]381 14	2,20,677 8	26,679 8	1,11,260 5	2,03,722 10	7,36,601 12	14,47,115 8	1,22,120 10	13 8	..	25,287 5	2 13	..

STATEMENT No. XIII.—(FINANCIAL) FOR 1938.

Showing the net cost of prisoners in Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar during the year 1938.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
—	Year.	Total cost of maintenance (col. 14 of statement IX).	Average cost of maintenance per head (col. 14 of statement IX).	Total cash earnings. (col IX of statement XII-A).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (col. 3 *minus* col. 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (col. 4 *minus* col. 6).
		Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Provincial Total ..	1938	12,70,110	116 9	81,198 0	9 10	11,88,912 0	106 15
	1937	12,51,712	113 8	25,287 5	2 13	12,26,424 11	110 11

STATEMENT No. XVII—(VITAL).

Showing the mortality among convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar during the year 1938, according to the length of time passed in Jail.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9
—	Not exceeding six months in Jail.			Above six months and not exceeding one year.			Above one year and not exceeding two years.			Above two years and not exceeding three years.			Above three years and not exceeding seven years.			Above seven years.			Total.			—
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	
Provincial Total for 1938.	2,824·11	38	13·46	1,748·61	10	5·72	1,379·47	14	10·15	1,121·54	10	8·9	976·19	16	16·19	606·85	6	9·89	8,656·77	94	10·85	Provincial Total for 1938.
Provincial Total for 1937.	2,954·83	30	10·15	1,938·11	16	8·2	1,614·76	24	14·8	1,132·02	26	22	1,048·98	24	22·8	495·44	7	14·1	9,184·14	127	13·8	Provincial Total for 1937.

STATEMENT No. XVIII.

Showing particulars regarding prisoners under-trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar during the year 1938.

1	2		3		4			5			6			7			8		9		10		11			12
—	Number remaining at the end of the previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total.			Daily average number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1938.			—
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
Provincial Total for 1938.	1,864	49	25,494	630	27,358	679	28,037	2,177·94	45·39	2,223	14,915	396	15,311	7,946	202	8,148	2,195	41	4	..	14	..	2,284	40	2,324	Provincial Total for 1938.
Provincial Total for 1937.	1,787	56	22,640	642	24,377	698	25,075	1,764·31	50·23	1,814	13,326	365	13,691	7,512	220	7,732	1,658	64	1	..	16	..	1,864	49	1,913	Provincial Total for 1937.

STATEMENT A.

ABOLISHED.

12	4 Prisons.

STATEMENT B.

Showing the condition of convicts released.

1	2	3	4					5				
—	Number released during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight.	Number who had gained weight.					Number who had lost weight.				
			a	b	c	d		a	b	c	d	
			Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	Total.	Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	Total.
Provincial Total for 1938.	14,453	4,577	1,137	3,194	2,181	1,299	7,811	515	986	361	203	2,065
Provincial Total for 1937.	14,100	4,318	1,298	3,098	2,230	1,251	7,877	428	957	343	177	1,905

STATEMENT C

Showing the working of the remission system during the year 1938.

1	2	3				4				5				6	7
	Number released during the year who came under the remission system but failed to gain remission.	Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission.				Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year.				Average remission in days gained by any convict released during the year.				Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 3 to 6
		Sentenced to—				Sentenced to—				Sentenced to—					
		Six months and not over one year.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Six months and not over one year.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Six months and not over one year.	Not exceeding 2 years	Not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.		
Provincial Total for 1938 ..	38	3,020	872	775	254	105	180	468	876	28	90	238	460	..	..
Provincial Total for 1937 ..	1	3,191	920	775	254	84	187	469	1,088	28	95	228	425	..	..

STATEMENT D—ABOLISHED.

STATEMENT SHOWING PARTICULARS OF HABITUAL CRIMINALS—ABOLISHED.

Statement showing the details of whipping during the year 1938.

—	Daily average number of male prisoners in the year 1938.	Total number of Jail offences.	Total number of prisoners punished by whipping.						Percentage of grand total of column 9 to column 2.	Percentage of grand total of column 9 to column 3.	Number of prisoners in whose cases illness was directly or indirectly the effect of whipping.	Number of prisoners in whose cases death was directly or indirectly the effect of whipping.
			Five to 10 stripes.	Above 10 and not above 15 stripes.	Above 15 and not above 20 stripes.	Above 20 and not above 25 stripes.	Above 25 and not above 30 stripes.	Grand Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Provincial Total for the year 1938.	7,865·98	2,022	1	1	..	..	..	2	·03	·09	..	..
Provincial Total for the year 1937.	8,321·99	1,942	..	4	1	1	3	9	·10	·46	..	..

BGP (Prisons) 4—465—17-10-1939—NMD

No. 754—Jl.-259/39-J.R.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

Ranchi, the 13th August 1939.

READ—

The report on the Administration of the Jail Department for the year 1938.

READ ALSO—

The report for the year 1937 and the resolution recorded thereon.

1. The office of the Inspector-General of Prisons was held by Lt.-Col. O. R. Unger, I.M.S., throughout the year.

2. The number of permanent jails of all classes except subsidiary jails remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 4 central, 9 district and 1 juvenile. The number of the subsidiary jails increased from 40 to 41 owing to the reopening of the subsidiary jail at Madhipura, which was amalgamated with that at Supaul in 1935 on account of floods. Of the three reduced district jails, viz., those at Chaibassa, Daltonganj and Arrah, which were temporarily restored to the status of district jails, the first two were restored to the status of subsidiary jails while the one at Arrah continued to function as a district jail.

3. The daily average number of prisoners of all classes taken together and of convicts fell from 11,029 and 9,184 in 1937 to 10,896 and 8,657. There was an appreciable increase in the daily average number of undertrial prisoners which was 2,223 as against 1,815 in 1937.

4. The total number of youthful offenders and juveniles, that is of prisoners below 20 years of age, admitted during the year was 1,456 as against 1,405 in 1937. Of these prisoners 75 per cent, as against 73 per cent in 1937, were given sentences of one year or less.

5. The total number of prisoners admitted during the year under report was 20,459 against 19,336 in 1937. Of these prisoners 57·15 against 56·77 in 1937, received sentences not exceeding three months.

6. The daily average number of undertrial prisoners was 2223·33 against 1814·54 in 1937 which shows an appreciable increase. As against this there has been a fall in the period of detention of undertrial prisoners both in "Sessions" and "other" cases, viz., from 70·08 and 26·79 days, respectively in 1937 to 68·29 and 23·94 days during the year under report. The Provincial Government hopes that by a more judicious exercise by the Magistrates of the statutory powers of granting bail the average detention will be still further reduced.

7. There was no State prisoner. The number of terrorist prisoners in jails in the year under report was 26 including one received from the Lahore jail, and another received from the Delhi jail. All of them were discharged during the year under report.

8. Owing to the congestion in the Indian Mental Hospital at Kanke (Ranchi) criminal lunatics used to be detained in the different jails pending transfer to the Indian Mental hospital at Kanke. As this arrangement was not satisfactory all the criminal lunatics have been transferred to the Hazaribagh Central Jail with a view to enable the Superintendent of the Indian Mental Hospital to visit the jail periodically and to advise the officers of the jail as to the steps to be taken for the proper treatment of these prisoners.

9. Five prisoners, viz., four undertrial and one juvenile, escaped from jails during the year under report. Only two of them, viz., the juvenile prisoner and one of the undertrial prisoners were recaptured.

10. The total number of jail offences committed by the convicts was 3,160 against 3,215 in 1937.

11. The total expenditure on guarding and maintaining prisoners, including the cost of supervision but excluding the cost of buildings and repairs increased from Rs. 13,21,901 in 1937 to Rs. 13,40,583. The average cost per head also rose from Rs. 119-13-0 in 1937 to Rs. 123.

12. The working of the manufactory department did not show any sign of improvement. On the contrary there was appreciable fall in the net profit. The reorganised scheme of jail manufacture has not yet been completely introduced.

13. The Provincial Government notes with satisfaction the fall in the total number of deaths from all causes and the death-rate per mille of the total strength from 143 and 12·9 in 1937 to 108 and 9·9 in the year under report. It is also gratifying to note that the death-rate during the year under report was the lowest ever recorded in the province.

14. Numerous measures of reform for the improvement of the jail administration, in particular regarding the diet, dress, comfort, recreation, and education—moral, technical and industrial, of the prisoners were introduced during the year. The pressing of mustard seed by hand labour was abolished. In pursuance of the mass literacy compaign a large proportion of the prisoners, both males and females, convicts and undertrials, were given instruction in reading and writing.

15. The Provincial Government is pleased to observe that the department was efficiently administered by Lt.-Col. Unger and it is obliged to him for his valuable report.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bihar, for information.

Ordered also that the resolution with a copy of the report be forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Ordered also that the resolution be published in the *Bihar Gazette*.

By order of the Governor of Bihar,

D. E. REUBEN,

Secretary to Government.

MEMO. NO. 754-J.R.

Patna, the 13th August 1939.

Copy forwarded to the Inspector-General of Prisons, for information.

By order of the Governor of Bihar,

D. E. REUBEN,

Secretary to Government.

BGP (Judl.) 11—463+2—16.10-1939—KP